THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMEN'S RIGHTS BEFORE THE LAW.

The Recent Naramore Case in Massachus Rights That Single Women Lose When They Marry -The Fight to Retain These Rights for Wives -Increasing Public Recegnition of the Suffrage Movement. The jury in the case of Mrs. Naramore,

el her six young children and tried to kill could hardly do otherwise than her insane. She will be committed an asylum, and the case will fade from public mind until recalled by a similar the future, as it will surely be. It t an uncommon thing for mothers to their children and then themselves. The surprising part of it is that this does not happen more frequently, and it is not always sed by insanity. There is not a sadder page in all history than the record of this Naramore, as carefully gathered and nade public by a minister of Boston, and it s duplicated to-day in thousands of homes. is the story of an honest, virtuous, kindhearted, industrious girl who marries a man hat gradually develops into an idle, drunken, immoral and cruel husband. She brings children into the world with deplorable frenev: she struggles against ill-health, ineasing domestic cares, poverty, abuse. ad every right of childhood, outcasts the neighborhood. She faces the absolute pertainty that this state of affairs is going ontinue. In Mrs. Naramore's case the blow was struck when she learned that r husband was about to give away all of children to strangers, as the laws of Massachusetts afforded him the unques-tioned right to do. Then she decided to go out of life herself, and take them with Perhaps she was insane, but mothers verywhere will agree that, under these circumstances, a woman need not necessarily nsane to come to this decision. And set in all such cases let the mother be put o death or imprisoned in an insane asylum, let the father go scot free-for such is

In Rochester N. Y., a few weeks ago a mother, 45 years old, committed suicide leaving ten little children. Their father, her husband had run away with another reman and left not a dollar for their support. There was undoubted evidence that she was name, for she did not attempt to take with

or even her youngest baby.
These are not exceptional cases. They are merely individual instances from the daily record which we find lying fresh by plate when we go down to breakfast each morning. Sometimes, by way of variety, the husband kills his wife, wholly unrestrained by thought of leaving his children motherless. The Chicago Bureau of Charities reports nearly two thousand families under its care who have been deserted and eft enniless by the fathers. The number of divorce cases on the dockets of the courts in all the large cities never has been equalled, the wife in the vast majority of them being the plaintiff. In view of these dark facts is it surprising that women are beginning

show a decided disinclination to marry? The laws always have placed every possible ebstacle in the way of the married woman. All this long struggle for more than half century to secure changes in the property aws has been wholly in behalf of wives. ingle women fifty years ago had practically the same independence regarding property woman became a wife that every personal right was swept away and every vestige individuality destroyed-her name, the power to ho'd property, the control of her earnings, even the custody of her own person. Fifty years ago a minister of the gosnel asked Susan B. Anthony why she did not marry and have children. as was every woman's duty, and she answered; "I believe it is better for me to try to secure for mothers the right to possess the children they now have

In all this half century of progress only nine States have granted to mothers equal guardianship of the children with the fathers. llinois has recently become the ninth, and the suffragists who obtained it had to keep a lobby of women at Springfield all winter to secure its passage in the face of a great deal of opposition. Illegitimate children, however, belong absolutely to the mother, the father having no custody or control. This is one illustration of the discrimination made by the law against a wife-and there are others.

In some States the wife's property still passes into the ownership of the husband she may continue to hold it in her own name, but the control of it is vested wholly in the husband, who takes all of the profits. A single woman collects her earnings and spends them as she pleases. In a number of States the wife's earnings outside the home continue to belong to the husband. It has always been said in extenuation that he owed her support and she owed him service, but where he fails utterly to support her, the law gives her wages to him just the same.

If an unmarried woman receives an injury to her person or her character, she may sue for damages and, if awarded, she may put them in her pocket and apply them to her own use; but in many States if the wife is injured in either way the husband must bring the suit and the damages belong to him.

The wife is entitled to food, shelter and clothes, but the husband decides absolutely asso the quality of these, and the law does not require him to give her any part of their joint earnings for her independent use. She can only get this by severing the marriage two longers and covernment officies par rules that married women shall not at marriage, while in a number of others

life If from the question of woman e the argument could be eliminated effects would be detrimental to marke opposition would fall to the ground en are beginning to ask themselves or they will get enough out of marriace pensate for all these restrictions. The who are asking this are the very one. to are asking this are the very one;
education, business ability and adjustent, are best fitted for wives hers, but they know the sweetness wand they are able to average.

The Judge recognized the woman and and they are able to exercise in-ce of choice. This never was true or generation of women. It is too o coerce into marriage these or wamen who ever will be born stricts of all will be to marry and follow these instincts when the

the a free woman, when she is not to sink her own identity; when her own identity; when here equally with the hasband income and the hasband in the financial saims, and rikes is not constituted the bar motition.

The voung woman seemed thoughtful for a moment and then, shaking her head fixed is not constituted the bar motition.

The here of the financial saims, and so a charge of persong countries, and the civil four at Rome has in the product of the financial saims, and the civil four at Rome has a disperse of the financial saims, and the civil four at Rome has a first product of the historical and particular dentance of the case and the state of the case and

ing the way by utter indifference, and reviling those who were making the struggle,
gained these rights for woven, the "antis"
surely did it. The suffragists, however,
do not even have to wait for the verdict of
posterity in this case. It is decided in their
favor by the almost unanimous finding of
their own contemporaries.

It is the proud boast of the "antis" that the professional women of the country do not want the franchise. The Buffalo Express has opened its columns and invited them to say so. A few have responded, but there is no question whatever that the vast majority of the women lawyers, doctors, ministers and writers are strongly in favor of the enfranchisement of women. They formed a large proportion of the speakers and delegates at every State and rational convention. On this point the St. Paul Ploneer Press says:

"If the suffragists only knew it, their hardest battle is not against the men hostile to their purpose.

"It is against those cowardly, insincere creatures who walk in the path of liberty and freedom that the brave women have made for them, and then turn up their noses and affect unutterable disgust and loathing at 'woman's rights."

These be strong words, but they fit the case.

case.

It seems a little singular that the soldiers universally should have gone to the demnition bow-wows in the few short months since the army canteen was abolished. It either is a serious reflection on official discipline, or else it means that the soldiers know what is expected of them until the canteen is restored. The outlook for the military protection of the country is not very encouraging if all her defenders want is the chance to transform themselves into a howling, drunken, obscene mob every pay day. Perhaps those are right who want the canteen put back, but five months seems a very short time to decide the success or failure of so important a measure as this, especially with all the positive and direct influence on one side.

With the exception of the W. C. T. U., whose principles are opposed to the sale of any kind of liquer under any circumstances, the masses of the women of the country want whatever is for the best interest of the soldier. Congress cannot act on this question before next December, when the law will have been in force about a year. Meantine there should be a trusworthy scientific and statistical investigation made, but it is rather difficult to know how this can be accomplished when the soldiers themselves are very desirous of having the canteen restored and they are the ones who will furnish all the evidence. It seems a little singular that the soldiers

The bill giving municipal suffrage to the women of Connecticut, which was defeated in The bill giving municipal suffrage to the women of Connecticut, which was defeated in the House of Representatives, was passed unanimously by the Senate and returned to the House. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker addressed the members, and several of the latter made strong speeches on the injustice of taxing women and allowing them no vote. The opposition was represented by Mr. Alley of Groton, who said, according to the Hartford Cowant, which agrees with him: Let the women stay to hum, with all honor to her. I have nothin' to say against the female woman, but I think the masculine gender can take care of affairs. The bill was lost by 119 to 53. This same Legislature is trying to devise means to increase the representation of the men of the State. Now the legislators are apportioned according to towns but all the men have a chance to vote for them. They are endeavoring to secure a law basing the representation on the population. In this case

denvering to secure a law basing the representation on the population. In this case they would count the women to increase the number of representatives but would allow them no voice in the selection. This is the Connecticut idea of justice.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Weman's Journal, Boston, has been widely misquoted as to certain remarks at a reception given her in Chleago a short time ago. She was commenting on the assertion so often made that a woman's ideal should be a good wife and mother and nothing more, and said:

The woman who is a wife and nothing more, who is interested only in her husband and children, is not so good a wife and mother as the woman whose heart is large enough to be touched by the sorrows of all humanity.

is large enough to be touched by the sorrows of all humanity.

The hen is a very devoted mother, but she can do nothing but cluck and scratch. The beby nightingales are as well cared for as the baby chickens, though their mother is able to sing as well as to hatch aggs. The mother eagle is as good a mother as the hen in spite of the fact that she has a broader horizon. Indeed, she is a more efficient mother than the hen, sine she can protect her young ones from all attacks. When a chicken hawk swoops down upon the barryard the hen can only flutter and screech, while the hawk sails off with the chicken. But if the hawk should once venture to attack the young eaglets he would never be heard of again. Some women are like hens, some like nightingales, and some like eagle she which and the same and some like eagle is America's national bird, I think the ideal of the America'n national bird, I think the ideal of the America'n sational bird, I think the latter than the hen.

There doen't seem to be anything in this to send the editors into such fits of ghoulish gies."

In the latest warwhoop of Senator Till-man, directed against the Governor of South Carolina, he declared:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court, promulgating the damnable dectrine that this republic, whose bed-rock principle is the "consent of the governed," can acquire by conquest or purchase territories and peoples to be controlled and taxed without representation through "Congressional absolutism," must be met and exposed and plans must be laid for a battle to the death.

It might be supposed the Senator was going It might be supposed the Senator wa

It to the death.

It might be supposed the Senator was going on the war path to right these wrongs against the women of his own State, but as a matter of fact it was his Filipino and Porto Rican brothers who inspired all this oratory.

Emil Sichel, a full-grown man, was arrested in New York last Wednesday for outraging a four-year-old child He admitted the crime, and Magistrate Cornell sentenced him to Blackwell's Island for six months!

Yet people deprecate the mob spirit, which takes the law into its own hands in such takes the law into its own hands in such cases. They also wonder why women want to vote when an official who will impose such a sentence comes up for reflection.

They had a special election in Poughkeepsie last week to decide whether a new \$5,000 hose house should be built. About thirty women taxpayers voted, all but two, it is said, in favor of the appropriation. But think of those thirty neglected homes, of the thirty husbands who had to take all their meals downtown that day, and of the thirty, sixty, ninety or possibly 120 children who went supperless to bed that night! What is a new hose house compared to these? a new hose house compared to these?

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

A WOMAN WHO KEPT A SECRET. Now She's Married and Apparently Happy That She Didn't Tell.

INDIAMAFOLIS, June 15. Judge John H. Baker of the United States District Court was in his private office the other day when a well-dressed woman, hardly more than

"I want to thank you," she said in a low, musical voice, "for having sent me to the of veterinary science. The number of students in the the formatory and also for securing my pardon. French universities is 29,901: Paris naturally leads Reformatory and also for securing my pardon. I am now married and happy and I owe it

better surroundings. Then, as if recollecting something, he asked "Now that you have been released from the reformatory, are you not ready to tell

a free woman, when she is not sink her own identity, when who gave you the counterfet the neshand in the requility with the husband in the requirement of thought

ing sho was as obdurate as ever and as person of the case and a sentence man, who represented the standard of the case and after a while he made up his mind that the search committee heart the search committee heart the wisdom tax-payers firmulate heart that when tax-payers firmulate heart that when the same through the fact that she made the search firmulate heart that she made in the fact that she made the search firmulate heart that she made in the fact heart that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made her fight in this city but the fact that she made in the fact her fact have made as the mad

PORMS WORTH BEADING.

Spring Song. From the Westminster Gasette The world is young that was so old
While winter held the frozen land
Spellbound beneath his heavy hand.
The world's blood quickens that ran cold:
Life is a fairy tale half told.
And every field's Tom Tiddler's ground.
Where lads and lassies may be found
Filling their baskets to the brim where lads and lassies may be round Filling their baskets to the brim With April's silver and May's gold. Daisies and crasies. Violets dim Betray themselves and ferns unfold Their rolled-up fronds, and every bough Runs with new sap; the heathery howe Shows gleams of gorse; on either hand Lent lilles for Spring's censers stand.

The tired old world again is young.
The sweetest songs have not been sung:
Though Arthur die and Lancelot fall.
Young kinghts have seen and seek the Graft,
Though darkened be white Guinevere.
Eistwa is nure and Eald deer. Though darkened be white Guinevere. Elaine is pure and Enid dear. There are new queats to win or lose. And green woodpaths wherein to choose What dream is best of all that fly Like moths beneath as evening sky. Life has new hopes, new fears, new love. And a new rainbow gleams above in sign God will not drown again The wide world's garden. Not in vain Falls the shy sunlight through the rain: The miracle of Spring anew Makes earth a bride and heaven true.

NORA CHESSON.

Prudent Love. From the Pall Mall Gasette.

Sweet May, I should be over-prone
To bid you name the day, my own,
But dare not now refer to it;
For were mine strong as camels' backs.
That twopence on the income tax,
The last straw, darling, were to it.

On savings we might wed and thrive,
If you and I, love, could contrive
Together but to scrape any,
And I would wed you, now and here,
But what's the hope of saving, dear,
With sugar up a ha'penny?

What though beyond all other thing I sigh and yearn to buy the ring. For that you must not call on me, Since all economists, my soul, Are sure that shilling tax on coal Must ultimately fall on me.

But when the income tax is less, Or when they leave to me—oh! Yes— The task of graduating it. With coals and sugar free, my May, Then shall you name the happy day, While I keep antedating it.

The Voice in the Choir. From Town and Country. Up in the music loft I heard
A voice of wondrous tone,
Like warbling of a happy bird
That loyed o'er winter flown

As singer I was never plann'd;
So I could not aspire
To rise to such a height as stand
Beside her in the choir. I loved her: and I thank my wita Another plan I knew: I tried it, and—well, now she sits Beside me in the pew.

Her voice sings and my heart replica. Rejoicing in love's crown: She raised a mortal to ma.

I "drew an angel down."

GEORGE BIRDSEY. raised a mortal to the skies."

Fish Lines.

From the St. Nicholas, A fish sat him down with a blink to think, And dipped his fin thoughtfully into the inki Then finned this short note: "Dear Tommy," he wrote, "In response to your line of the other day

I might not be acre
To write you, my dear
(What you may not believe, 'tis so monstrously queer),
That the wriggler you sent
With most kindly intent
Had swallowed a pin that was frightfully benti

"You see—if I'd greedily taken a bite.

The pain and the shock would have finished me quite:
So, the next time you send.
My juvenile friend.
Just mark if the worm has a natural bend
Ere you dangle him temptingly down here to be
The death of some innocent young thing like me."
And he grinned as he used some dry sand for a blotter
(link dries rather slowly, you know, under water).
Then signed it in haste
And sealed it with paste.

It was growing quite dark and he's no time to waste, So he posted it slyly, without wasting more, On the creat of a ripple that ran toward abore; Then, shaking his scales in a satisfied glow, All sinking and shimmering, sank down below, Where he soon fell askeep Where is some bed deep, In an oyster bed deep, With the green sheets of water his slumber to keep. JESSICA H. LOWELL.

A Rhymester's Sad Fate. From the Denver Times. The noet sat up in his dingy den

Inspired the cried out loud, in the midst of his crime:
Odds—dobs—and—be—gobkins, I can't find a rhyme

It chanced that of oranges he had to write,
And he worked like a son-of a gun through
For "orange" rayme hustling
And rustling.
He thought of millions
And billions
And trillions
of rhymes to apple
And spannie

After the Ball.

From the London Fun.

After the ball is over—
The hedge just across the way.

After you've searched an hour
(For that's the fifth one that day),
Many a man has spoken
Words he'd fain recall
When on the links he's been searching—
After the ball

a well-dressed woman, hardly more than city Councils and Government offiis rules that married women shall not be solved by the obthat is will unfit her for the duties of d mother. For years it was the chief is inthe way of her receiving an eduit is now used to keep her out of lous occupations, and especially from life if from the question of woman the parties to make is blocked by the obthat is will unfit her for the duties of more than ordinary beauty. The blushes of more than ordinary beauty. The blushes in the way of her receiving an eduit is now used to keep her out of lous occupations, and especially from life if from the question of woman the argument could be eliminated.

"I reach to thenk you," she said in a low. German universities had in the late winter 778. Under the last are now included students of pharmacy, of agriculture, of forestry, of dentistry and with 12,289, then come Lyons, 2,458, Toulouse 2,190, and Bordeaux, 2,119. Of these 9,789 study law, 8,393 medicine. 2,868 pharmacy, 3,762 are enrolled in the philosophical faculty and 3, 164 in the scientific. What annoyances Italians are subjected to by the taxgatherers is shown by a recent scandalous case in the courts. Gen. Cosenz, one of the heroes of the Eberation of Italy, Garibald's Chief of Staff in the onquest of the Two Sicilies, and later Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army, died some time ago, leaving the military decorations he had won to his helfs. The Treasury officials demanded death duties

along the Avenue de l'Opera, the grand Boulevards, the Boulevard Sématopol, the Rue Turbigo and the A "Saint Schastlan" by Titlan and a Portrait of

the Archduchess Eleanors of Austria, Queen of Hunbetween Venice and Trieste. Prof. Cantalamessa. Titlan is genuine and declares it a masterpiece. Oxford undergraduates who do not dine in the

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The song "The Irishman's Shanty" was written by George W. Osborns: I think it was first sung by Mat Peal. Mr. Osborne lives at Gles's Hotel, Detroit. GEORGE P. GOODALE.

What qualifications are necessary that a book may be termed a "classic," also may "Robinson Crusoe," or any of Dickens's or Thackeray's works be so tarmed.

C. G. W. It must conform to the best examples of literature and art. This is a parrow dictionary definition; more broadly, the book must set an example in its own field. "Robinson Crusoe" is a classic; most of Thackeray's novels are classics; some of Dickens's are.

Kindly enlighten a novice regarding the "negative silp" as applied to marine engines. Are there many cases on record? We don't know what the "negative slip" is.

Please give geographical position of the Klondike and how it came to be so named as it is not marked on any of the maps of Alaska in my possession. M. S. L.

The Klondike country is in the Northwest Territory of Canada and extends over into Alaska. It is named for the Klondike River, which empties into the Yukon at about 139 degrees 30 minutes west, 64 degrees 5 minutes north. Dawson City is built at the junc-tion. The name is of indian origin.

What Confederate leader suffered death by execu-tion and what was the special circumstance which it was thought justified his being hung at the close of the CVI War? No Confederate leader. Capt. Henry Wirz, who had been keeper of Andersonville Prison, was convicted before a military commission of inhuman eruelty to the prisoners under his charge, and was hanged on Nov. 10, 1865.

Who excommunicated Dr. McGiyant Also give date of excommunication. Dr. McGlynn was sacommunicated by the Pope on July 2, 1887.

Justin McCarthy, in his "Short History of Ireland," in speaking of the Irish famine, says "that all through the famine the Government had done nothing." On the other hand, Montgomery, in his "Leading Facts of English History," states that "Parls ment responded nobly to the pitcous calls for help, and voted in all no less than \$50,000,000 to relieve the distress." Which statement is correct. The second statement is correct; Parliament voted in all some \$10,000,000 to aid the persons suffering

from famine.

In THE SUN of April 2 you printed the Pope's encyclical to Cardinal Vaughan and the English Bishops. In it the Pope says: "Catholics should always pay a holy submission and obedience to the Roman Sec."

"That all the faithful throughout fine world might understand that whoseever separate themselves from the unity of faith, or from his (Peter's) fellowship, can neither be released from the chains of their sins nor enter the gate of the heavenly Kingdom."
Does the Pope mean to say that all persons, male or female, outside the pale of the Roman Catholic Church are hopselessly lost and have no part in Christ's or female, outside the pale of the Roman Catholic Church are hopelessly lost and have no part in Christ's Kingdom?

The letter must be read and interpreted in the light of the teachings of the Church. Non-Catholics, not pertinaciously or invincibly separated from the Church. are not necessarily lost, and the Church does not each that they are. She hopes that they may repent and return to her, and does not claim that they are lost, even after death. See Aldis and Arnold's

Catholic Dictionary.

1 Please give the area, population and chief climatic features of the Farallon Islands, west of San Francisco. 2. What is the population and general climate of King's Island, northwest of Tasmania?

3. The population and area of the Island of Gottska Sando in the Baltic, north of Gotland?

A. C. 1. The area is not given: there are six "small, lofty

and rocky islands." The climate is foggy and moderate; the population is not given in the new census. but there is a lighthouse on the southernmost and largest island, with two or three keepers. 2. The area is 425 square miles; the population is not given separate from that of Tasmania; the climate is mild. much like that of Tasmania and California. 3. The island is three miles broad by five miles long; the population is not given separately.

What is the status of the Catholic Church in regard to offering up the sacrifice of the mass as a requiem for the repose of the souls of those outside of its pale!

I, as a Catholic, have believed that such action was non-efficacious from a religious standpoint, and opposed in toto to the teachings and doctrines of the Church. The press despatanes, however, since the decease of the late Queen of England, have given us to understand that requiem masses were celebrated for her spiritual welfare.

E. J. B.

The rule of the Church as embodied in Papal decisions given in 1842 is as follows: With regard to all

tons given in 1842 is as follows: With regard to all who depart this life outside the visible union with tne Church, all public celebration or application of the mass te forbidden. If where exist probable indications that the person deceased had departed this life in good faith and in the friendship of God it seems alowable that a pricet may privately say mass for such a person. It was upon these grounds that Cardinal Vaughan refused to sanction public requiem masses for the soul of Queen Victoria. There is no evidence that public masses were said for her soul in Catholic churches anywhere in the world, although such ser

The north Atlantic is or at least was known half a century since among seamen as the "Western Ocean" and by that name only. I was something of a sailor myself along in the 50s and a favorite "shantie" at that time when getting a "pull at the foresneet" or anything else ran thus.

"Oh the Isaac Wright she's a bully boat, Amella, where you bound to?

Oh the Isaac Wright she's a bully boat, Across the Western Ocean."

And so on for any number of verses, varied in all sorts of ways, but always ending with the refrain "Across the Western Ocean."

ANCIENT SHELLBACK.

E. McE.

1. Did the United States Health Report, on Jan. 5, 1900, publish the following——? 2. Did not Hamlin Garland go to Africa a few years ago for the purpose of studying the language of monkeys? If not Hamlin Garland, who? 3. In what States can a married woman dispose of her separate and independent estate by will without the consent of her husband? J. M. P.

1. We do not know what the "United States Health Report" said or did not say. There is no Government report of this name; there is a patent medicine advertising paper of this name, however, which does lication, but likes to have its readers think it is one. 2. No: a linguist named Garner went to Africa to study bandalog or monkey talk. 3. We do not know;

 How many Popes have we had since St. Peter?
 Did they all reside in Rome?
 Were they all fallans?
 Why do they change their names when they are chosen for Popes?
 Can they go outside of the Vatican?
 A. M. 1. Leo XIII. is the 26ad Pontiff, according to the official list. 2. With a few exceptions, they always 1316 and 1378, resided in Avignon, Prance. 3. No.

desired to live in Rome, but five of them, between tation of St. Peter, the first Pope, whose name was changed by Christ from Simon to Peter. 5. If they want to, so far as any actual constraint exists; they are under a moral constraint, however, which for bids them to do so.

1. Was the Vigilant altered before she crossed the Atlantic or prior to her race with H. M. S. Brit-annia! 2. What were the results of the severa faces! 3. Was there any sendal as to the results of these races! 4. Was the Britannia credited with

and re-rigged as a sloop when she raced. The Britannia was the Prince of Wales's yacht, not a naval wessel. 2. The Vigilant took part in nineteen races. fifteen against the Britannia, twice against Pritannia and Satanita, and twice against Satanita. She won six races; the Britannia won twelve, the Satanita one race. 3. Not involving the Vigilant. 4. Yes, as she won thirty-one out of forty-two races.

How many balls or missiles are the modern con-structed rifles capable of discharging per minute? F. STAMFORD. It depends on the rifle. A 13-inch rifle can be fired

on these and fixed the amount of the tax at \$16.50.

The heirs refused to pay, and the Civil Court at Rome shots in a minute. Six-inch rapid fire guns can be life turn came. The dealer is not supposed to know has just decided that "decorations and medals are part of the historical and patriotic patrimony of the country guns about 5-8 times a minute.

S. Manulkin-The play "Virginius" was written Ireland, in 1784. The poem of the same name is by Thomas Babington Macaulay, who was born in

on Sept. 9, 1800, and was sentenced to ten years against the false openers takes the pot. imprisonment; he was pardoned on Sept. 10 of the same year. The Rev. Charles Loyson (Pere Hyacinthe) is still living, we think.

Nanchus - There are tin deposits in the United | game and refuse to play with the same party again.

F. G .- We understand that the naval prize and bounty money will be distributed shortly.

cially or profitably

all: Pan-American means all-American. T. H. M. - We can give you no information about and A, as they have driven all the other players out. Stephen H. Branch.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino. J. B. M. says: A has a ten build on the table when B puts an ace on an eight, making it a nine. On this A puts another ace, making it a ten also. B bets that A cannot make two ten builds unless he has two tens in his hand. There are not two ten builds, but one build of two tens. As long as a player can make combinations that can be taken in by a card still in his hand, he

Pedro. W. M. says: A wants two points and I wants one when A bids ten and makes high low and both pedros to B's Jack. Who wins? The successful bidder has the first count, and as A has made as many as he bid, and that is enough to put him out, he wins the game.

Dice. J. G. D. says: In the first throw are two sixes. On the second throw one of these sixes is knocked over. Must it stay as it is now, or should it be put back to a six again? It must be put back to six. The dice selected from the first throw should always be set aside so that they may not interfere with the second throw.

Euchre. W. H. S. says: A bets that in dealing the cards in a four-handed game he deals "to" his right, although he gives cards first to the player on his left. B bets he deals to his left.

The common description of dealing is "from left to right." It is inaccurate to say "to the right" or

"to the left." because the expression is not a complete

description of the operation. Cribbage. A. C. L. says: A bets that three treys and a six are worth twelve points, because, in addition to the six points for the pair royal and the two for the fifteen, each pair of threes can be combined separately to make a six, which may be used with the other six and the odd trey to make a fifteen. The same cards must not appear in different sount

ing combinations without the addition or change of l least one card. Calling any two treys a six does not alter that fact that all the treys and the six have be left out or its place taken by another card to make the hand, which is worth eight points only.

Sancho Pedro. P. A. asks the order in which the counts go out when the trey is the snoozer and worth fifteen. in all these games the most valuable counts ar reckoned last, so that the five counts out before the nine and the nine before the fifteen.

Pinochle. C. C. P. says: In a three-handed game, after all the melds have been made and B has led a card, he discovers that he had a dix in his band which he had not announced. A best that after leading or playing to the first trick a player is barred from making any addition to his melds. B bets the dix is an exception to that rule. The rule refers to all melds and the dix is no ex-

ception, so B is wrong. A. L. says: B bets that the last card drawn from the stock must be shown to equalize matters with the player who sees the trump taken by the other player.

B is mistaken. D. W. L. says: A bets that while 190 can be mad

with the sequence in trumps in a two-handed game by making two melds of it, the same cards are worth 150 only in three or four-handed. The principle of the game is, that a player shall be allowed to make as many combinations with his cards in a three-handed game, laying them all down efore he plays a card, as he could make in a twohanded game by laying them down as fast as he took n tricks. This rule allows a player in three-handed to lay down the marriage, worth 40, and add the sequence, 150, just as if he had played and won a trick n between.

P. W. wants to know if, after a marriage has been laid on the table, the seven other kings cannot be added to make 800 for eight kings. Yes, because the eight kings are in a different class of melds from the marriage, so that the same king can be used in both melds.

Poker. G. C. M. says: If the blind is one chip and B straddles it for two chips, how many must the others pay to draw cards and who has the age! It always coats twice the amount of the blind to draw eards, and as a straddle is a doubled blind, it will cost twice the straddle to come in, but the age does not pass.

L. J. B. says: The limit is ten chips and the ante is live. B puts up the five and raises it ten, to which the others object, saying that makes it once and a half the limit to play. The limit is not the amount which may be put up at one time, but the amount by which any previous

player's ante or bet may be raised. The age put up ave and B raised it the limit, which is perfectly right. F. F. A. says: In a seven-handed game several men come into the pot. The last man to draw cards before the dealer was talking to an outsider when he was asked how many he wanted and ne said three, which the dealer immediately ran off, but before the dealer had time to help himself, the player corrected himself and said he wanted two only. Was he too last?

The rules allow a player to correct himself if the next player has not been helped, provided he does not change his discard.

B is right, provided that the chips are put up in such a way as to be readily seen and are not thrown into the pool with a number of others. It is clearly A's business to see that B pays for his cards, and if he does not know that B put up four blue chips, how does he know that he did not put up one only? When A bet two he should have watched to see that B also put up two, and he would then have seen that B put in four. A player should watch the chips just as

G. E. K. says: Seven men are playing. Suppose them to be arranged in alphabetical order. Be opena, all the others come in and then D raises it.

D is too late. He should have raised after C came

in and before the others anted. E. L. S. says: A bets that the dealer is not obliged to announce the number of cards he draws unless he is asked. B bets he must state how many he takes, or the other players will not know that he is in the pot at all. It is customary, but not compulsory, for the deale

not claim in so many words to be a Government pub- | to announce his draw, and if there is any doubt about it any player can, before making his bet, ask the dealer how many cards he took. As to the knowledge that the dealer is playing, it is not the draw that entitles a person to play, but the ante, and every player at the table should know whether or not the dealer paid to draw cards.

H. S. L. says: In dealing for the draw, a card is faced. It bets he can take this card or refuse it. The dealer bets he has no choice in the matter and must not take it.

Under the present rules the card must be thrown into the deadwood and the player must wait until all the others are helped before he gets one in its place. Many modern clubs make the player take a card faced in the draw, just as he has always been compelled to take one faced in dealing before the draw.

J. H. W. says: A Jackpot is opened. The dealer raises it and all stay. After helping all the other players, the dealer lays out a card for himself, but does not take it, pushing it away before it comes to his turn to bet. He had a path and and did not want the card, but ran it off the pack just to throw the other players off.

The dealer must take any card or cards that he runs off the pack for himself, whether he wants them or not, and if he bets without having discarded and taken in his draw his hand is foul, as he has more

P. C. A. says: Five men are in a pot. A and B ask for their cards and get them. C says nothing although he has paid for cards. The next man, D, esizs for one and gets it, making him a flush. Then C wakes up and asks for three cards and insists that D shall give up the one dealt to him. D refuses and says C should nave asked for cards in his right turn if he wanted any. Who is to blame for this confusion and what is to be done? C is to blame for not watching the game and allow-

ing the next man to be helped before his turn. If the others insist on it. C could be made to play without every man in the pool in a seven handed game, and he naturally thinks if a man does not ask for any

been paying very little attention to the game not to know that a player had opened out of his turn. There

J. C. says. A bets, B raises and C calls. A raises B. B raises back and again C calls. A raises again, E and C both drop and A takes the pot. C basis that he has a right to see Ws hand, because he called and he thinks B was in collusion with A to boost R. S. Smith - If you are in trouble with one of the time particles an sharks," go to the Legal Ald Society. At 239 Chas no right to see B's hand, which is abandoned

there was any collusion, he should simply quit the H. M. F. says: A opens a pot, B stays and C raises. The opener raises in return, B drops and C raises. A. The opener raises in return, B drops and C raises. A. The opener first sees this raise and stands pat, betting the limit C draws two cards, but refuses to call asking to see openers. A says, "Straight, ten high," and spreads the cards on the table, when it is discovered that he has only a pair of nines. C had three queens who wins this pot?

Although C has practicable straight.

Although C has practically given up all right to the pot by refusing to call, the pot must be between him POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a vacancy in the Twenty-fourth New York Congress disrtict, comprising the countles of Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego, owing to the death of Congressman Albert D. Shaw. Gen. Winslow and Edward N. Smith, both of Jefferson, have been campaigning for delegates, but neither has obtained an vantage, each capturing one Assembly district. Lewis county's candidate for the Republican nominaion is Charles L. Knapp, former State Senator and former United States Consul at Montreal. There has been talk about putting an Oswego candidate in the field and State Senator George B. Sloan, State Senator Stranshan and Assemblyman Thomas M Costello have been spoken of. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

The term of Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas expires in March, 1903, and although the custom of relecting Senators in Arkansas when they are Democrats has been in force for many years, there has been ome factional opposition to his return. Senator Berry, his colleague, was chosen in 1885 and has served continuously since. Senator Jones was first chosen in the same year and will complete his eighteenth year of consecutive service in 1903. Gov. Jefferson Devis announces that he is not a candidate for the Senate to succeed James K. Jones, which Clarke.

The Democrate of Maryland are to hold in July heir State convention for the nomination of a State Comptroller and a clerk of the Court of Appeals. At the same time they will fix upon the membership of a new State Committee. There are now two rival fac-tions in the Democratic party of Maryland, and the breach has been widened by the result of the muncipal election in Baltimore which terminated in Republican convention next month and since the enforced withdrawal of Senator Wellington from any share in the Republican party management in Maryland they are entirely harmonious.

There are decidedly more advocates of prohibition the United States than there are Prohibitionists. In twenty of the States of the country at various times in recent years the adoption of prohibition amendments to State Constitutions has been submitted to the voters, and the aggregate vote in favor of compulsory prohibition was 1,920,000. But the total vote for any prohibition candidate for the Presidency has never exceeded 265,000. Last year it was only 209,000 for Woolley, the candidate for President of

A paragraph is being extensively quoted to the souri are not receiving a dispropertionate share. But the farmers of Rock county, Mo., are getting none.

New York city had at the beginning of the Civil War a population of about one-quarter of what it is at present, 805,000. Taxation for city purposes, now \$100,000,000, was then \$5,000,000. The Police Department cost \$1,600,000 and public schools \$1,700 -000. Some of the items of city expenditure forty years ago were for the Mayor's office \$29,000, the law department (which now costs \$400,000) \$6,000 and the Board of Health (which now cests \$1,000,000) \$40,000. The Fire Department, then a volunteer organization,

The excess of births over deaths in New York (all poroughs) is on an average about five thousand a year, and if there were not constant immigration into New York from foreign countries and from other divisions of the United States, the growth of the city would be 50,000 in ten years or less than 1 % per cent. in a decade. Actually, the increase in population is at the rate of \$8 per cent. The territory of New

country, and that from its geographical position on the border line between North and South, has occupied an important position in national affairs, not one of its Governors has ever been conspicuous in national colluce, with the single exception of B. Grats Brown. who ran for Vice-President in 1872 and was overhelmingly defeated for that office.

than double that of another, though estensibly the The census returns giving the area of various States

how that the one which has the largest amount of land under water is Florida, and the least, in proportion to its size, Wyoming. Officially, the sovereign State of New Jersey seems to have expanded in the last ten years. It had, by the census of 1890, a land surface of 7,455 square miles; it has now, 7,525, a gain of seventy miles in ten years. New Jersey is

and Glen Falls is a village with a population of 12,600. Until 1874, villages were incorporated by the Legislature, but in that year a general law was passed allowing the citizens of any town, not included in an ncorporated village, and with a resident population

third. Pennsylvania has the largest number of Prohibitionists, New York is second and Illinois of Florida, 153 of Georgia, ninety of Kentucky, twenty of Louisiana, fifteen of Maryland, eighty-four of

Missouri, sixty of North Carolina, seventy of Ten-nessee, 120 of Texas, nfty-five of Virginia and forty of West Virginia have adopted temperance regulations which prohibit the sale at retail or liquor within their erritory, save on medical prescriptions. Queens before its subdivision into Queens and Nassau, is a New York county which has been steadily de-

of Putnam was 14,002. In 1896 the Pusionists carried Colorado by 134,000 In 1906 they carried it by 21,000 majority, and this apring the Republicans elected a Mayor of Denver by 1,700 plurality, and carried Colorado Springs.

At the present ratio of gain Colorado Springs.

for the Board of City Record of Queens and \$3,500 for the Board of City Record of Richmond, a total of Under an amendment adopted to the Election law equipped by Mr. William Ziegler and under

SCIENCE. WORK OF THE HODGKINS FUND. It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas Hodgkins of New York bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution in 1801 the sum of \$200,000 to be used in aiding researches on the nature and properties of atmospheric air. The last report of the Secretary names

are mentioned below.

Prof. Hallock of Columbia University, N. Y., is engaged on an investigation of the motion of an air-particle under the influence of articulate speech. Prof. Bevier of Rutgers College, N. J., is investigating the timbre of vowel sounds on the basis of their phonographic records. This research is to determine: The characteristic timbres of the vowels, and how these partials vary in articulate speech, with stress pitch of fundamental, &c., and in the transition to other sounds. Dr. Bevier is already able to report that the vowels so far studied form a series acoustically quite as truly as phonetically and physiologically. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM KITES.

Meteorological observations are continued by Dr. Rotch at Blue Hill Observa. atory near Beston. During the past year sixteen high flights were made, the highest being 14,000 feet on June 21, 1899. A subsidy is also granted to the Blue Hill Observatory in aid of experiments on "space telegraphy" (a better term than wireless telegraphy). Stations were arranged at intervals, and it was found that the long wires carried up and supported by kites collected so much electricity as seriously to interfere with the transmission of messages. The most advantageous heights did not exceed 500 feet. The greatest distance covered in these experiments is twelve miles from a wire supported by a kite 200 feet above the Blue Hill Observatory to the tower of Memorial Hall in Cambridge.

AGRICULTURE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The United States furnish about two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton. The area given up to cotton culture is 10,000,000 hectares (a hectare is about 25 acres), while India, which holds the second place, devotes only 3.500,000 hectares to this culture. Australia takes the lead in wool production; its flocks comprise more than 100,000,000 head India produces the most rice; France and Germany about the same quantity of hops. British India devotes about twice as much area to the culture of tobacco as the United States where 240,000 hectares are given over to this crop. Italian vineyards cover about 3,000,000 hectares: France devotes 1,700,000 to vines: Austro-Hungary about 240,000. Russia furnishes the major portion of the world's flax and barley. Germany produces the most pointoes, but Russia approaches closely to Germany in the area given to potato culture.

Italy gives 55 per cent of its total area to wheat and France 47 per cent, but neither of these countries is increasing the area of wheat culture. On our side of the Atlantic Canada and the Argentine Republic are rapidly increasing the wheat-sown regions and the United States devote no less than 18,000,000 hectares to this crop, and is, of course, the leading producer of maize.

Crop statistics for the United States 1870-1900: the United States where 240,000 hectares are

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS. In a volume called L' Alcoholisme, M. Romme discusses in detail the consumption of distilled liquors in different countries. It appears that the consumption in France has inoreased from 1.01 litres (a litre is about a quart) in 1830 to 4.54 litres per inhabitant in same. In 1830 to 4.24 litres per instantiant in 1898. The increase in Belgium is about the same. In Holland, Great Britain and Italy there has been no increase. In Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Norway and Sweden there is a marked decrease. In the United States there is also a decrease; in 1860 the consumption was 5½ litres per inhabitant: in 1893 only 2 85 litres.

REIGHT OF CLOUDS. The observatory of Toronto has made an extended series of observations on the height of clouds, which has just been published. Two observers were placed at stations about a mile apart and could communicate by a mile apart and could communicate by telephone, and they simultaneously measured the altitude of the same point of the clouds under observation. The highest cirrus cloud was at an altitude of 11,000 metres (36,000 feet) and moved with a velocity of 240 kilometres (145 miles) per hour, the lowest was 8,100 metres (26,500 feet) high and moved 88 kilometres (155 miles per hour. The mean height of cumules clouds was 1,697 metres in summer, 1,326 metres in winter, and the velocity was only its kilometres (about 10 miles) per hour. 16 kilometres (about 10 miles) per hour.

POPULATION IN GREAT CITIES. In Germany there are thirty-three cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants (Berlin, has 1,884,151). More than 16 per cent, of the entire population dwells in these towns. In France there are twelve such cities, housing more than 12 per cent of the entire population. In German Britain thirty great cities contain 26 per cent of the total population. In Austria twe great cities contain 8 per cent, of the population In Russia three cent, of the population In Russia three cent, and in the I nited States thirty-eight great cities contain 18 54 per cent of the entire population. In Germany there are thirty-three cities

of the country VOYAGES OF SAILING SHIPS. The following figures are extracted from the Statistical Review and give the dura-tion of the voyages of sailing ships to and | To Calcutta: shortest passage, 82 days: longest, 100
| To Calcutta: shortest passage, 82 days: longest, 100
| From Falcutta: 77 | 135
| From Melbourne: 77 | 135
| From Melbourne: 85 | 153
| From Melbourne: 85 | 153
| From San Frin's 97 | 181
| To San Frin's 97 | 181
| To Chill: 61 | 160
| From Chill: 61 | 160
| To Rio de Jan'ro: 35 | 85

A FOUR-DAY VOYAGE TO EUROPE. At the present ratio of gain Colorado will soon again be a strong Republican State.

According to the Tammasy Times 35,000 citizens of New York county, who registered last year did not register the year before, and 30,000 of those who did register failed to vote. A large majority of these citizens, it does not add, are not members of Tammany Hall.

This year's appropriation for corporation advergreat speed when applied to large vessels.

> The following expeditions will be busy in the Arctic regions in 1961:

of the Hudson having no incorporated city. Westof the Hudson having no incorporated city. Westchester has Yonke's and Mount vernon; Dutchess,
Ponghkeepste: Columbia, Hudson, and Rensselaer,
Troy.

The population of Idaho has increased \$2 per cent
as since 1890, that of Montana 70 per cent. North Laketa
67, Wyoming 48 and Washington 45. Nevada is the
only State which shows an actual decrease in its
population since 1890.

The population of Idaho has increased \$2 per cent
as the population of Idaho has increased \$2 per cent
as the population of Idaho has increased \$2 per cent
before the Jeannette, starting from the Lena
Brust — A German expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
Fifth—A none dexpedition by the Duke of
the Jeannette, starting from the Lena
Brust — A German expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
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Fifth—A norm expedition by the Duke of
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are, so far, unknown
Sixth Pears's Greenland expedition
Sixth Pears's Greenland expedition
Eighth—A nexpedition under M Stokken,
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Eighth—A nexpedition under M Stokken,
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the Arman expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
Sixth Pears's Greenland expedition by the Duke of
the Arman expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
Fifth—A point expedition by the Duke of
the Arman expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
Fifth—A point expedition by the Duke of
the Arman expedition whose plana
are, so far, unknown
sixth Pears's Greenland expedition
Sixth

can nomination in the field. Joseph M. Manley is
one of these. The present Governor of Maine when ing the origin, activity and growth of ing the origin, activity and growth of

the condensation producing dust particles, their mutual relations and their relations to electric radiations, &c., as well as a similar study of the corpuscies of water.

creasing in population as shown by the census figures: 1880, 15,181; 1890, 14,849; 1900, 13,787. In 1860,

before the beginning of the Civil War, the population

tising in the city of Brooklyn is \$100,000, and in addition to this sum there is an appropriation of \$6,000

this year, independent candidates for office in New
York, nominated by petition and not by a regular
party organization, while be entitled to watchers at the
polls, not only on election day, but also on the four
days of registration.

Putnam is now the only county on the east bank

Putnam is now the only county on the east bank

Putnam is now the only county on the east bank

Putnam is now the only county on the east bank

Misfortunes never come singly for the foes of trusts.

the researches thus aided, some of which

effect that the farmers of Hock county, Mo., are so prosperous that the Treasurer of the town of Lima and the Treasurer of the town of Porter reports a delinquency of 68 cents. There is great and abounding presperity among the farmers of the West at the present time, of which those of them resident in Mis-There is no Rock county, Mo.

York, which had 2,493,000 population in 1890, had 8.437.000 in 1900. It is a surfous fact that although Missouri elected its first Governor more than eighty years ago, is one of the largest and most populous of the States of the

C. R. says: A put in two blue chips, and B, without saying anything, puts in four. A not noticing the raise, calls for three cards and B then says: "Hold on, I raised you." A beta that B ahould have said he raised, and B beta it is not necessary to talk in poker as the chips speak for themselves when they are put up.

The new Congress apportionment passed by the Legislature makes some radical divisions in distincts, one peculiar feature of it being that it subdivides a New York city block, bounded by Henry. Madison, Clinton and Montgomery streets, and that the put up. population of all. as shown by the census, is substan-

Saratoga is a village with a population of 12,400

of not less than 300 persons upon one square mile, to The number of retail liquor dealers in the United States at the close of last year was 206,000. The total vote of the Prohibition party in the election of the same year was 200,000. New York has the largest number of liquor dealers, Illinois is second and Ohio